

HAZARD STATEMENT:

This product is classified as non-hazardous according to the criteria of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Australia. However, dust generated during cutting, drilling or grinding the product is hazardous.

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

Product Name:	Nasahi Panel
Product Code:	NASAHI SUPER 50, NASAHI SUPER 62, NASAHI SUPER 75
Other Names:	Nasahi Panel
Product Use:	Nasahi Panels are designed to be used in new dwelling construction, extensions or re-cladding for houses & low rise multi-residential external walls, party walls, floors and fences using timber or steel frames.
Supplier Name:	Nasahi Building Materials Australia Pty Ltd T/A Nasahi
Address	1331 Stud Road Rowville VIC 3178
Telephone	1300 2 NASAHI (1300 262 724)
Email Address:	info@nasahi.net.au
Web Site:	www.nasahi.net.au
Facsimile:	+61 3 9790 6406
Emergency Phone Number:	000 Fire Brigade and Police (in Australia only)
Poison Information Centre:	13 11 26 (in Australia only)

NOTICE:

This Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is issued by Nasahi[®] in accordance with NOHSC guidelines and as such, the information within should not be altered in any way.

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The following risk and safety phrases refer only to the dust of this product.

Safety Phrases:	S22: Do not breathe dust.
Risk Phrases:	R36/37/38 – Irritating to eyes, respiratory System and skin. R48/20 – Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient (common name)	CAS Number	Proportion
Calcium silicate hydrate (Tobermorite)	1344-95-2	70%
Crystalline Silica (quartz)	14808-60-7	23%
Calcium Sulfate (gypsum)	7778-18-9	5%
Organic additives deemed not to be hazardous	Proprietary	<2%



4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:	If inhaled, remove to fresh air away from dusty area. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing still difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Ingested:	Never give anything by mouth to unconscious person. Rinse the mouth and lips giving the victim plenty of water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
Skin:	Remove contaminated clothing and wash effected areas thoroughly with soap and water, shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin.
Eyes:	In case of eye contact, check for and remove contact lenses. Immediately irrigate eyes with plenty of running water for at least 15 minutes, keeping eyelids open. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	For major fires call the Fire Brigade. Ensure that an escape path is available from the fire. Carbon dioxide, foam, water or dry chemical. Remove contaminated clothing and wash effected areas thoroughly with soap and water, shower if necessary. Seek medical attention for persistent redness, irritation or burning of the skin.
Hazardous from Combustion Products :	None
Fire fighting Equipment:	Wear Safe Work Australia approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.
Unusual Fire or Explosion Hazards:	This product is non-combustible. Does not support combustion of other materials.
HAZCHEM Code:	None allocated

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Avoid generating dust collect and reuse where possible. A fine water spray should be used to suppress dust when sweeping. Vacuum or sweep up material and place into suitable containers for disposal or salvage.
--------------------------------------	--

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid inhalation, ingestion, eye or skin contact. Observe good personal hygiene. Use in a well-ventilated area. Avoid creating dust. Maintain appropriate dust controls during handling. Nasahi Panels range in thickness and are manufactured from AAC with an approximate dry density of 536kg/m ³ , they are flat packed and strap bound on timber pallets, supplied in lengths up to 3300mm long and 600mm wide. Single man manual lifting of this product is not recommended as the dry mass of a Nasahi panel is up to 53kg/m ² and without due care and attention may result in personal injury. Any manual lifting should be undertaken as a team lift. It is recommended that prior to manual lifting a manual lift assessment be undertaken.
Storage:	Keep panels covered in protective wrap on transport pallets until ready for use. Pallets must be placed on flat ground.
Incompatibilities:	None





8. EXPOSURE CONTROL/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Standards (Safe Work Australia):	Total dust (of any type or particle size): TWA: - ppm / 10mg/m ³ STEL: - ppm / - mg/m ³ Respirable dust (of any type or particle size): TWA: - ppm / 10mg/m ³ STEL: - ppm / - mg/m ³ Crystalline silica (quartz) as respirable dust TWA: - ppm / 0.1mg/m ³ STEL: - ppm / - mg/m ³
Engineering Controls:	Outdoor ventilation should be sufficient for most conditions. Local exhaust ventilation is recommended when processing at elevated temperatures.
Respiratory Protection:	A Safe Work Australia approved full-face class P1 or P2 particulate respirator if high airborne concentration of material is present. See Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 and 1716 for more information.
Eye Protection:	Safety Spectacles with side shields or safety goggles (dust resistant AS/NZ 1336).
Skin Protection:	Use impervious elbow length gloves (AS 2161), such as PVC impervious boots and full-length clothing to protect the skin from contact with the dust, particularly wetted dust or wet adhesive.
Hygienic Practice:	Food, beverages and tobacco products should not be stored or consumed where this material is in use. Provide eye wash fountains and safety showers in close proximity to points of potential exposure. Wash hands before eating, drinking. Using the toilet, or smoking. Wash work clothes regularly.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance:	White flat panels
Odour:	None
Solubility in water:	Insoluble
pH:	9-10
Boiling point (oC):	N/A
Melting/Freezing point Vapour Density:	N/A
Vapour Pressure (kPa):	N/A
Specific Gravity:	N/A
Flash Point:	Non-Combustible
Flammable Limit -Lower:	Non-Combustible
Flammable Limit - Upper:	Non-Combustible

10. STABILITY REACTION

Chemical Stability:	N/A
Incompatible Materials:	None
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	None
Hazardous Polymerization:	None
Conditions to Avoid:	None
% Volatiles:	N/A
Volatile Organic Compounds Content (VOC): (as specified by the Green Building Council of Australia)	None





11. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Disposal methods and containers:	Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations as AAC can be treated as common waste. The necessary measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal.
Special precautions for landfill or incineration:	Dispose according to applicable local and state government regulations as AAC can be treated as common waste. The necessary measures should be taken to prevent dust generation during disposal. Consult your State Land Waste Management Authority. Landfill sites will accept the dumping of AAC in accordance with your local authority guidelines.

12. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity:	Calcium silicate hydrate (tobermorite): Skin, eyes and respiratory irritant. Calcium sulfate (gypsum): May act as an irritant	
Routes Exposure:	Inhalation, irritation, eyes and skin	
Acute Health Effects:	Inhalation:	Dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat and airways, resulting in coughing and sneezing. Certain susceptible individuals may experience wheezing (spasms of the bronchial airways) on inhaling dust during sanding or sawing operations.
	Ingestion:	Unlikely under normal conditions of use. Swallowing dust from this product may result abdominal discomfort.
	Eye:	Mechanical abrasion of dust may cause watering and redness of eyes.
	Skin:	Prolonged exposure may cause mild irritation.
Chronic Health Effects:	Inhalation of dust containing crystalline silica through prolonged, repeated exposure can cause bronchitis and silicosis (scarring of the lung.) It may also increase the risk of scleroderma (a disease effecting the connective tissue of the skin, joints, blood vessels and internal organs) and lung cancer.	
Existing Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Inhalation of dust may aggravate pre-existing bronchitis or athsma.	
Carcinogenicity:	Silica dust, crystalline, in the form of quarts or cristobalit is classified as Group 1 – Carcinogenic to humans by the IARC.	

13. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:	Non-biodegradable, low ecotoxicity risk. When mixed with water crushed products form a neutral or a mildly alkaline slurry.
Mobility:	Landfill - Low

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Not classified as a dangerous good according to the Australian Code of Transport of Dangerous goods by road or rail.

UN Number:	N/A
Proper Shipping Name:	N/A
Dangerous Goods Class:	N/A
Hazchem Code:	N/A
Packing Group:	N/A
Special Precautions:	N/A





15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Calcium silicate hydrate (tobermorite), crystalline silica (quartz) and calcium sulfate (gypsum) are listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Poison schedule: None

Exposure by inhalation to high levels of dust may be regarded under the Hazardous Substance Regulation (State) as they are applicable to respirable Crystalline Silica, requiring exposure assessment, controls and health surveillance (ASCC/NOHSC).

16. OTHER INFORMATION

For further information on this product, please contact:

Nasahi Building Materials Australia Pty Ltd T/A NASAHI (ABN 93 606 367 873), 1331 Stud Road, Rowville, VIC 3178, Australia.

Phone: +61 3 9795 3540

Facsimile: +61 3 9790 6406

AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS REFERENCES

AS 1715	Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 1716	Respiratory Protective Devices
AS 1336	Recommended Practices for Occupational Eye Protection
AS 2161	Industrial Safety Gloves and Mittens (excluding electrical and medical gloves)

OTHER REFERENCES

Model Code of Practice	Preparation of Safety Data Sheet (SDA) for Hazardous Chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia. Labelling of Worksafe Hazardous Chemicals, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.
ADG Code	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, 7th edition, National Transport Commission.
GHS:	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), 3rd revised edition, United Nations, New York and Geneva, 2009.
NOHSC:1008 (2004)	Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.
NOHSC:10005 (1999)	List of Designated Hazardous Substances, April 1999, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Sydney.
NOHSC:2007 (1994)	National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (Australian States have similar Code of practice in each State).
WES	Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2011, Safe Work Australia.

The information contained in this material safety data sheet (MSDS) is provided in good faith and is believed to be accurate at the date of issue. The user is cautioned to make their own determinations as to the suitability of the information provided to the particular circumstances in which the product is used. Since the information contained in this document may be applied under conditions beyond our control, no responsibility can be accepted by Nasahi® for any loss or damage caused by any person acting or refraining from action as a result of this information.

Please read all installation guides / product labels before use.

